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HENRY WYMAN FAMILY & THEIR

CHILDREN'S FAMILIES

Written by: JOHN M. WYMAN

Presented to: BERNIECE BUSH
TURNER

Wyman - Bush - Turner

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This book written
and presented to
Bernice Bush
by her cousin
John M. Wyman
and intended for
a companion
piece to the old chest.

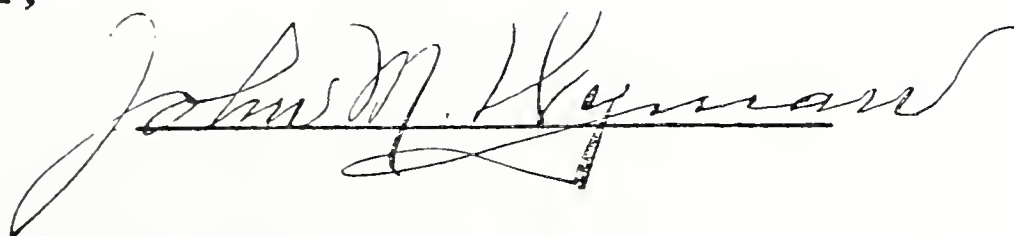
John M. Wyman

June 1928

Hutchinson Kansas

P R E F A C E.

It has long been in my mind to write a short history of the Wyman family for the edification and enlightenment of my sons, Max and Erskine, that they and their posterity might know something of their ancestors and a little history of the race from which they sprung; and to them this little volume is affectionately dedicated by their father,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John M. Wyman". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the printed text of the dedication. The name "John M. Wyman" is underlined with a single horizontal line.

Typewritten by Eva Beem,
Hutchinson, Kansas,
Summer of 1928.

This volume was typewritten by

Miss Iva Beem of Hutchinson, Kansas.

Should anyone seeing the book desire
to have one, she will type off a copy
and have it bound like this book, for
\$10.00.

Office:

723 Morabough-Wiley Bldg.
Hutchinson, Kansas



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CHAPTER I.

Introductory.

In the Revolutionary war between the colonies and Great Britain, Great Britain hired soldiers from the Prince of Hesse Castle in Germany to fight the colonies. About 10,000 of these German Hessians were sent over. To the Prince Great Britain paid about \$36.00 per man. To the men they gave board, soldiers' clothing, and one cent per day, and the privilege of robbing the enemy.

In a shipment of these men that landed at New York was one

HENRY WYMAN

and four other boys that we know, ^{Leonard} Solomon
Earnes, Daniel Bush, Simmeon Boss, and one

named Baker.

These soldiers were attached to the Corps of Gen. Rahl and stationed at Trenton, New Jersey where they were all captured by Gen. Washington on Christmas night 1776.

Naturally these soldiers were not greatly interested in the welfare of the Prince of Hesse or Great Britain, and being told that they were now prisoners of war, and liable to be shot at daylight, but could avoid this small calamity by enlisting in Washington's army and fighting on the other side, many promptly did so and thus did Henry Wyman and his friends.

These soldiers were sent south to prevent them being re-captured and punished by Great Britain as deserters.

He was found to know something of the shoemaker trade and while fighting under General Greene in North Carolina, was detailed to make shoes, and this he did in Salisbury, Roan County, North Carolina till the end of

the war, and until sometime after the war.

At the end of the Revolution the colonial soldiers were not paid, there being no central government and no money. But in Washington's administration Alexander Hamilton took the position that the soldiers should be paid, and the first Bonus bill was passed. There being no money, they were given script, good for government land in the Northwest territory -- afterward Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

This was in 1792, but I presume the boys did not hear about it down in North Carolina and get their papers around till 1797.

About 1797 the families of Wyman, Bush, Boss, Karnes, Baker and a family of Greens in North Carolina began to get ready to go west. From one of these Greens, who was a preacher popularly known as Uncle Johnny I got most of this legend. Uncle Johnny was the son of the Green that came from North Carolina with them.

*The records at Lakesidebury Road Co
North Carolina says Henry Wyman
and 'Cathy' Kern were married Nov. 18, 1784*

10

Our First Grandmother.

Our first grandmother in this country was Catherine Karnes, a sister of ^{Leander} Solomon Karnes, one of the companions of Henry Wyman in the Hessian soldier deal.

It seems after their dismissal from the army, Henry sent for Catherine, and ^{Leander} Solomon sent for Susie Wyman, and Susan and ^{Susan} Solomon are buried in the same graveyard with Henry and Catherine -- companions in life and in death.

It is also reasonable to think that the Boss and Bush boys also sent for their girls for there were nine families in the caravan from North Carolina to Indiana: Wyman, Bush, Boss, Karnes, Elrod, Baker and Green. The other two I do not remember that Mr. Green told me.

The Hope Chest.

When Catherine Karnes came to meet Henry, she brought her hope chest. The girls had them then. It is a large oak affair about

2 feet wide, 2 feet deep and $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, made of oak, each piece one solid piece. The hinges are large iron homemade blacksmith hinges. The hasp and lock and key are rough iron, evidently made by the same blacksmith, no doubt under the watchful eye, care and instructions of Catherine as she dreamed of the days she would meet her Henry and the great happiness she would have in far off, free America.

She no doubt brought her wedding clothes and girlish possessions to America in this chest and in it she kept the children's clothing and baby things, as they appeared from time to time, and as she had nine of them, no doubt this chest was one of her most used and useful household possessions.

This chest is now the prized possession of Berniece Bush of Palmyra, Indiana, but she has promised if she decides she must leave this world without descendants, that my boys or their descendants shall have

this chest.

Berniece Bush is a daughter of Charles Bush, who is a cousin of mine, a son of Lavina Bush, my father's oldest sister, and he is a great-grandson of Daniel Bush, one of the Hessian soldier boys.

The Trip to The Northwest Territory.

When the boys got their Revolutionary Bonus or script, they began to get ready for the long journey to the Northwest territory. They had cows, oxen and some horses. They made themselves wagons. The wheels of these wagons were made by sawing off the ends of hickory logs. The wheels were about 6 inches thick and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. The axle tree was hickory and the axles were about 6 inches in diameter and protruded thru the wheel about 6 inches.

The wheel was held on by a hickory lug through a hole made in the axle, about 1 by

2 inches. The bed was large and framed together with mortise and tenants like a barn. I saw the front axle and wheels of this old wagon and played in the old bed but at that time had no thought of the part it had played in the history of my ancestors.

It took more than two years to come thru from North Carolina to the Northwest territory. There were no roads and they had literally to cut their way through the forest. Many times and sometimes more than once a day, they had to take their household effects out of the wagons and carry them across ditch or gulch or stream, then take the wagon apart, and carry or drag the bed, wheels and axle separately across and then set it up and go on a few more weary miles.

No doubt Catherine saw her precious hope chest (wonder if she called it that) taken out and carried across, and replaced in its place in the wagon again and again.

According to the record there must have

been two children born on this trip, from 1797 to 1801. When one thinks of the way children are brought into the world in Hospitals and advanced medical science of today, and then of these births in the wilderness, with no medical attention, no doctor within a thousand miles, or even in existence -- the suffering, fortitude and heroism of these women is beyond comprehension, and the wisdom of our rude forefathers in such matters is most astounding.

The Home in Indiana.

Just when these people landed in Jackson Township, Washington County, Indiana is not exactly known, but Mr. Green thinks it about 1801, probably before the township or county was organized.

They came upon a rather rich valley at the junction of Blue River and Dutch Creek, and here in these river bottoms they settled and spent their script.

This land was heavily timbered with oak, walnut, poplar, beech, hickory, sugar maple, and many other varieties of trees. Many of these trees were from 6 to 9 feet across the stump, and 60 to 90 feet to the first limb. They would be worth thousands of dollars to-day, but alas! They were literally cut and burned up to make the clearing for the farm.

The Old Log House.

At a point on the banks of Blue River about 3 miles west of where Martinsburg was later put, and about 200 yards north of the Wyman graveyard where Henry and Catherine lie, near a spring of good water, they built an immense log house, I think the only house they ever built in Indiana. It had four rooms -- two below and two above, each about 20 feet square. It was built of huge poplar logs, hewn on two sides, and chinked in with mud and stone. The south end rested on the ground and the north end projected off the

hill and rested on four stone pillars probably 8 feet high.

There was an immense fire place in the south end. The chimney was built of logs and finished with sticks, the whole lined with red clay. The loom was in the north room down stairs and there were spinning wheels and flax breakers there. Of course when I saw the house it had long stood empty, the habitation of owls, goats and hogs but these instruments were still in the room, silent witnesses of a life that had passed.

In this house they lived and in this house the hope chest, the Ark of Covenant, rested for just 40 years and in this house they died. Here they raised their nine children to manhood and womanhood. From here the boys married and went out to homes of their own. Here the neighborhood boys courted the girls and took them away, and to this place they came back bringing their babies for grandma and grandpa to see. Here they had their weddings

and funerals, their husking bees, log rollings, quiltings and Christmas feasts. Here they had their joys and sorrows, their disappointments and triumphs. Here they lived to a good old age -- and here they died.

They were borne to the highest point on the hill, about 200 yards south of the house, overlooking the valley which they had conquered, and there they are buried, and to this spot I some day want to take my two sons. Her tombstone says:

Catherine Wyman

was born 1760 and
deceased Sept. 9, 1839.

His tombstone says:

Henry Wyman

Aged 80 years, 2 mo.

The date of his birth or death is not given and is not now known, so far as I can find out. His will was filed for probate October 18, 1841, so I presume he died in

1841. Then he too was born about 1760 and was not more than 17 years old when captured by General Washington at Trenton.

He is entitled to a Revolutionary soldier marker, but I have never had the opportunity to go to Washington and dig up the necessary data. But to do this thing I want now to charge my two sons, if I am never permitted to do it.

I saw this old log house and played in it many times. It was torn down by Wiley Elrod, sawed into poplar lumber, and probably sold for a great deal more than Henry Wyman gave for the land.

I am sure the descendants of Henry and Catherine would now number five hundred and while none have ever attained great honor, fame or scholastic ability, not one to my knowledge has ever occupied a prison cell or asked for charity. They have been substantial citizens, occupying that great middle ground which Solomon in his wisdom asked the

Lord that he might occupy.

My Father's Recollection
Of His Grandfather.

My father was about six years old when his grandfather died. He says his father took him to see his grandfather. He only remembers a large old man with long white hair and long beard, sitting on the side of the bed and leaning on a hickory cane. He put out his hand and asked the little boy to come to him, but he was afraid and shrank back and did not touch him.

I think the last two years of Henry's life, after the death of Catherine, he lived alone with the old ex-slave that made his grave marker, and I am sure the old slave was not long in following his master.

A Slave Owner.

When Indiana was admitted into the Union in 1816 as a free state, Mr. Wyman was the owner of some slaves, but there is no record

of any property or slaves recorded in that county. The long, low log house where they were housed stood west of the big log house.

When Indiana came in free he took several slaves to Kentucky and sold them; but some that he liked he gave their freedom. One old faithful soul stayed with him and saw his master buried, and now rests just a few feet north of the graves of Henry and Catherine, where there is a rough stone with no inscription on it. Aunt Margery Wyman told me this old slave made the rough stones that stand at the head of the graves of Henry and Catherine, which no doubt accounts for the poor inscriptions and bad spelling, but it expresses more interest and devotion to his master than his own children seemed to have taken.

Mr. Green told me the following stories of Mr. Wyman: The year 1816 is known as the cold bad year. It frosted every month of the year that year, with the consequence little was

raised and there was much suffering among the settlers. Few had enough to eat, and wagon transportation was the only transportation. Mr. Wyman on his rich Blue River Bottom land, had several hundred bushels of corn laid up. News of this reached over into Kentucky, and a large number of wagons came over from time to time after corn.

Though they offered him a large cash price he refused to sell them only enough to get back home on, saying his neighbors would need it all to get them through the winter and for seed. Though few of his neighbors had money he turned none away and waited until the next crop for his pay.

This story is told of another in McGuffey's Fifth Reader, but Mr. Green says it was true of our great grandfather, Henry Wyman. It might be true of several men.

Another story of Mr. Green's was this: Mr. Groen's father not being a Revolutionary soldier, bought his land on payments according

to the law of the times. Once there was a payment of \$40.00 due and Mr. Green could not meet it. Some persons were ready to file a contest as soon as the payment defaulted and had proceeded to Jeffersonville to the land office to await the day. Mr. Wyman learned of this and rode all night and stood at the Land Office door the next morning when it opened, made the payment, got the receipt and a few days later gave it to Mr. Green, and told him to pay him when he could.

It seems he got to be quite a money lender in his older days. As there were no banks the money was always kept about the house or buried somewhere, and there is a legend that there is a half bushel of silver somewhere on the old place that was never found; but stories are the easiest thing in the world to tell. The following is a copy of his will as recorded in Salem, Indiana:

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

I hereby revoke and make null and void all other wills by me made, and make and constitute this, my last will and testament, to-wit:

First, I will that all my just debts and funeral expenses shall be paid out of my estate.

Second, I will and bequeath to my daughter Peggy, the tract of land whereon she formerly lived, and now occupied by Jesse Philips, to be valued to her at the rate of \$2 per acre.

(This is the place where Lewis Leach now lives.)

Third, I will and bequeath to my grandchildren, Lewis, Henry and Noah, sons of my late son Frederick, deceased, the tract of land occupied by them, and whereon the said Frederick Wimon resided at the time of his death. And to the rest of the children of the said Frederick Wyman, deceased, to-wit, Anna, Jane and Samuel, such sums out of my

estate as will equalize the portions of the children of my son Frederick with the rest of the heirs.

(This land lies just north of the Martinsburg road and Charles E. Wyman still occupies a part of it.)

Fourth, I will and bequeath to my daughter Susanna the quarter of land known as the Luck quarter.

(This land is a mile north and a mile west of the home place.)

Fifth, I will and bequeath to my daughter Caty the quarter of land known as the Lick quarter, to be rated to her at \$2 per acre.

(This quarter of land is near the South Liberty church where there is a salty marsh where deer come to lick, and is still known as Salt Lick.)

Sixth, I give and bequeath to my son Henry the tract of land whereon he now lives, to be rated to him at the rate of \$2 per acre.

(This tract includes the Jim Charles place. The Wyman school house where I first went to school is on this place.)

Seventh, I give and bequeath to my son Leonard the land lying between my old place and the land of George Kepley.

(This is the Wiley Elrod farm. The place which he called "my old place" and on which he lived and died. and which seems to have come into the possession of Leonard Wyman and which he (Leonard) afterwards gave to his sons Samuel and Silas, the place on which I was born is not mentioned in the will.)

Eighth, I give and bequeath to my daughter Liza Elrod, the tract of land whereon they now live, also the quarter of land adjoining it, to be rated to her at \$2 per acre.

(This land is about 2 miles east of Pekin and about 6 miles from the other body of land first bought.)

Ninth, Taking into view the aforesaid bequest, and those hereinafter made, I will and

bequeath the remainder of my estate to my sons and daughters aforesaid, so as to equalize the same among all my sons and daughters, and the children of my son Frederick, deceased.

Tenth, I give and bequeath to my granddaughter, Peggy Boss one-half the quarter of land known as the Barrens, also \$600 in cash.

(I wonder what became of the other half of the quarter? This place is 3 miles south of the home place, and is now known as the William Worley place.)

I constitute and appoint my son Henry and my son-in-law Stephen Elrod executors of this my last will and testament.

In Witness Whereof, I have set my hand and seal this 17th day of April, 1837.

his
Henry x Wimon
mark

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said Henry Wimon as his last will and testament in our presence, who in his presence

signed the same.

Elin H. Carter
Elias Forsey
Samuel Peck

The land cost Mr. Wyman \$1.25 per acre in 1797, and was worth \$2 per acre in 1837.

Of course the lawyer who drew this will was a rascal, and as no one could locate land or give the amounts from this description, the grand heirs went into court 40 years later to get deeds to their property. The increase in land in those days was slow. This land was covered with immense timber, poplar, white oak, walnut, beech and maple, 3 to 6 feet through and 150 to 300 feet high. The timber would easily be worth \$1000 per acre now; but alas, it has been long destroyed, literally burned up, that the land might be cleared for cultivation. It is now worth about \$75.00 per acre.

The Old Bible.

The old Bible which we have and which

bears the date of 1748 and will soon be 200 years old, came into my possession through Charles E. Wyman of Martinsburg, Indiana, he being the son of Henry Wyman, the son of Frederick Wyman, the son of Henry Wyman the old soldier.

Whether the Bible is a Wyman Bible or Karnes Bible cannot be definitely known, but it is my belief that Catherine Karnes brought the Bible to this country in her hope chest, it being then nearly 40 years old, and no doubt a valuable treasure in her family. A Bible at that time of the size and structure of this one, would no doubt cost a small fortune, as fortunes went in those days. It would also indicate that our ancestors were people of some culture and prosperity, at least that they could read and take a stand in religious matters - something that few people of that age could do, when public schools or education for the lower classes had never been thought of. It gives us a clue to the

religion of our ancestors, at least we know that they are not Catholic, the leading religion of that time, but were Protestants, and as the Bible is a Lutheran translation into the German, they no doubt were Lutherans.

My grandfather, Leonard Wyman, grandma Wyman and all their girls were Christian or Campbellite. My father was baptised in the Campbellite Church. My mother was a Presbyterian, but thank the Lord I am a Methodist. I love to think that in their log cabin home in North Carolina and in Indiana and on the long hard journey from North Carolina to Indiana, Henry and Catherine held this book in their hands, and had its teachings in their hearts, and when times were sore, and children were sick they went to it for aid and comfort, and when winds were rough and cold, and wild animals prowled, and savage Indians gave their war whoops, Henry and Catherine with their children nestled close about their guns and this old book for protection.

The old Bible has been patched with a German paper printed in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1820, which has led some to think that the Bible had been in Maryland, and our ancestors never lived there, and therefore not a true Wyman relic, but as there were only a few German papers printed in America in 1820 and none in Indiana, they no doubt were subscribers to one they could read and does not indicate that the Bible has ever been in Maryland.

The original deeds on parchment or sheep skin to the land purchased by Henry Wyman and signed by the President of the United States, as well as some writings which seem to be some accounts kept by Henry Wyman and done likely in his own hand writing are in possession of James Charles of Martinsburg, Indiana. James Charles is the son of Polly Wyman Charles, the daughter of Henry Wyman, Jr. the son of Henry Wyman the old soldier. One of these deeds is in my possession and hangs in my son's law office.

The Old Shot Pouch.

The old shot pouch which we have framed was made by our first great grandfather, Henry Wyman from deer skin. And my Uncle David Wyman told me that his grandfather Henry Wyman killed the deer, tanned the hide and made the pouch and used it to carry his bullets in, on all his hunting expeditions, and as they lived and depended largely on gun and fishing tackle for their meat, he no doubt used it a great deal.

The Old Powder Horn.

The old powder horn which we have was made by my grandfather, Leonard Wyman in 1820 as the date on the horn shows, and is now more than 100 years old. Both these articles came into my possession through Aunt Hannah Wyman, wife of my Uncle David Leonard Wyman.

CHAPTER II.

The Family of Henry and Katherine Wyman.

Henry Wyman and Katherine (Caty) Kern were married on March 15th, 1784.

Of the seven children named in the will, and one (Anna) who was not, but whose daughter, Peggy Boss was, I will write what little I know.

The first was Margaret (Peggy Smith, wife of Hiram Smith (not the Mormon elder), but it seems a drunken, worthless fellow, who usually loafed around a still house, and once at Beck's Mill roasted a rattlesnake and ate it on a wager of a gallon of corn whisky worth 50¢.

He took his wife and three little girls

and moved to Tennessee, where he treated them so badly that she left him and made her way back, through the woods to Indiana, all four riding on one horse. A few days later Smith arrived, drunk but happy, and they again went to housekeeping in the log house on the Leach place on the banks of Blue River.

This story of the ride of Peggy Smith and her three children through the trackless Indian infested woods of Kentucky and how she got across the Ohio River, is one of the classics of the Wyman family, and used to be much discussed by the fireside where talk legend, ghost stories and Indian massacres and not reading used to be the custom.

Her daughters, heroines of this ride, were Catherine, Margaret and Susan. Catherine married Solomon Karnes, son of the Hessian soldier and of Susan Wyman Karnes; so they must have been cousins. They lived just west of Martinsburg. I was at both their funerals.

Their children as I remember, were David,

John, Nelson, George, Mary Jane Wire, wife of Harvey Wire, the parents of Laura Lough-miller, John Wire, Homer Wire, Gertie Coleman, and I think one or two others. The youngest child of Solomon and Catherine was Sally Tush, who died at Pekin, Indiana, and was buried with new born twin babies in her arms. Twins seem to run pretty strong in the Wyman family.

Margaret the second little girl of the famous ride, married Macomb Leach, of whom we will have occasion to speak again. Their children were Lewis Leach, Leonard (who died single), Mary Denny, wife of Harrison Denny, Susan Ratts, wife of Tom Ratts, Eliza Hale, wife of Frank Hale, Hester Marshall, wife of Bill Marshall, Rosie who died at 6 years of age, and Maggie Wellor, wife of George Wellor and mother of Oscar Wellor. The descendants of these people seem to be legion. Lewis Leach was born July 4, 1837 - died---- They had the first organ I ever saw and also the first piano. Their children were Zetta, born

November 12, 1874; married William Bright
 Wm. Lewis.

July 23, 1903. They have one boy---- Nora

J. was born October 5, 1872 - married Dale - T

~~Williams~~, and lives in Pekin, Indiana. One

son, Noble Leach born July 14, 1878 is single
 and lives in Chicago.

The third daughter of Peggy Smith and heroine of the famous ride is Susan Butler wife of Tom Butler. Their children were Hiram, John, Peggy, Mary, and one other I have forgotten. They and their many descendants live in Martin County, Indiana. Peggy Smith is buried in the old Wyman graveyard; her tombstone says:

Margaret Smith

Died July 6, 1864

Aged 80 years, 1 mo. 6 days.

Then she must have been born in North Carolina about 1784 and was 15 or 16 years old when the journey was made from North Carolina to Indiana.

* * * * *

Frederick, Second Child Of

Henry and Catherine.

The second child of Henry and Catherine Wyman, Frederick, who married Elizabeth Baker, sister of the first wife of Leonard Wyman and a descendant of one of the ~~Hessian sol-~~*diers. He was a giant in strength, fiery and abusive, drank much whiskey, and fought all comers as fights went in those days.

As a preliminary to a fight they all drank a lot of whiskey, got red and hilarious, and usually began to quarrel, wrath and anger being deemed necessary to fight. One fellow told the other he could lick him. Then they stepped out into the road, or nearest cleared spot and went at it. The crowd generally pulled them apart when one fellow hollowed enough. I am told he never was licked though men came from Kentucky and from the various settlements in Indiana to fight him. I was told once a fellow called the "wild horse" of

*WIFE: SAMUEL BAKER (1770-1842)

was not a Hessian; he would have been

too young. *Wm. H. Baker*
Feb. 1894

Jackson County came to lick him, but Mr. Wyman knocked him down, and as he got up, jumped on his back and rode him off into the woods. I am reliably informed that he could take a 40 gallon barrel of whiskey, lift it by the chimes, stand erect and drink from the bung.

He is buried at Martinsburg. His tombstone says:

Frederick Wyman

Died June 17, 1832

Aged 48 years, 1 mo. 17 days

This seems to make his and Peggy's birth the same. So I presume they were twins, and he was a husky boy of 14 or 15 on the trip from North Carolina to Indiana.

His children were Lewis, Henry, Noah, Samuel (called Black Sam), and Mary Ann. Of Lewis Wyman he lived on the land which his grandfather gave to the heirs of Frederick Wyman.

Died July 27, 1878

Aged 63 years, 5 mo. 28 days

He married Essebia Denny who was born May 6, 1820, died June 18th, 1898. They are both buried at Martinsburg.

Their children were Wilson Wyman, born 1839, a soldier in the civil war. Married Mary Rider, and their children are two sons who are in the brick making business in Scottsburg, Indiana. Lewis's second son, Walter lives in Mitchell, Indiana, married Mandy Rich and have several children, a boy named Jasper Harvey and three girls, Amy, Cornelia Bell and Alice that I have seen.

Emma Wyman married John Elrod, son of Wiley Elrod. They have two sons living in California, Santa Fe engineers. A. B. (Al) Wyman married Julia Beck and died in Cherokee, Oklahoma. Edie Wyman died when he was six years old. I was the same age. I was there when he died, and when they said he was dying, I hid under

the bed. Rev. William Frantz preached his funeral and his text was: "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." He is buried at Martinsburg.

I was not well acquainted with Sam and Noah, sons of Frederick Wyman, but was well acquainted with Lewis and Henry. Lewis was notoriously ugly, and his disposition seemed to resemble his countenance.

He was a radical Democrat, a southern sympathizer in the war for the Union, a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, a secret organization in the north for helping the south, and it is said that his wrath knew no bounds when his son Wilson enlisted in the Union Army.

On the other hand Henry was one of the finest types of men, a Republican, a Union man and a great Methodist. His home was the home of the Methodist preacher; he was the organizer, builder and chief cornerstone of the Wymans' Chapel Methodist Church, named

for him, and every one spoke of him with the greatest respect.

Henry Wyman second son of Frederick Wyman, born November 17, 1816. Married Eliza Bixler May 1, 1842. Died west of Martinsburg on the land given him by his grandfather Henry Wyman. Eliza Bixler was

Born February 23, 1822

Died 1905

They had three children, Sarah Elizabeth, born February 1, 1844. She married Jeremiah Lightner January 8, 1867 - died April 1, 1888. She was my first Sunday School teacher and taught me my A.B.C's at Sunday School.

They had two girls, ^{Stella} ~~Linda~~ Augusta, born December 22, 1867. Lived a while in the City of Old Mexico as a government stenographer, but later lived in Indianapolis. The second, Clara Augusta, born April 6, 1871, lives in Alberta, Canada. Charles Wyman, the son still resides on the old homestead of his father,

and part of the original purchase of his great grandfather, the old Hessian soldier. He married Maggie Martin. They have two boys, Alva and Milton, ~~one of whom served in the world~~ war. They have some grandchildren.

When I was young and the folks went to church the men sat on one side of the church and the women on the other. The men that belonged to church sat in the "Amen Corner" on one side and the women that belonged sat in the women's "Amen Corner." The gentiles sat in the middle rear.

Once Walter Wyman came in church with Manda Rich and sat down by her. It nearly caused a riot, but Walter was a Campbellite and they say he just did it to be smart and make the Methodists indignant, and I guess he did.

Uncle Henry had the only song book or Hymnal in the country, and used to stand in the corner and ^{line} ~~time~~ the hymn for the congregation; that is, he would read a line of the song and then the congregation would sing that line.

Then he would read another line and the congregation would sing up as far as he had read.

When they had sacrament Aunt Eliza always prepared the emblems, bringing the bread and a bottle of wine and a stem glass in a basket covered with a snow white cloth. Uncle Henry spread the cloth on the altar and set the emblems on it, and I did not suppose for a long time that anyone else could do it. The preacher served them all from the same goblet and the only germ they ever got was a Methodist germ.

Henry Wyman's only son was Charles E. Wyman, born July 14th, 1854 on Dutch Creek on a part of the original grant to the old Hessian soldiers and he still occupies that land.

When I was a small boy he ran a sawmill on Blue River and did quite an extensive lumber business. He became a mechanic and an inventor of considerable note, holding a great many original patents on useful machinery.

He built an automobile before Henry Ford

and rode over the country in it. He says it had iron wheels which never punctured. It had no differential and when he wanted to back up he killed the engine and cranked it the other way. If he had had the financial ability that he had mechanical genius, we would all have been riding in Wymans instead of Fords.

He patented a high speed well machine that would lift and drop a drill from one hundred to one hundred fifty times a minute, and drilled many wells in southern Indiana.

He has patented a small threshing machine which has no cylinder, but what he calls a Flexible Flail Beater that is said to remove the grain from straw better, cleaner and with less damage to the grain than any thresher on the market.

He had two sons, Alva Henry born February 28, 1880, and John Milton born March 5, 1895. Each of the boys have two girls. I hope they have some boys to carry the name on down.

These two boys have been of great assistance to their father in the development of his patients. ~~John is a veteran of the world war.~~

Laura Wyman, the youngest daughter of Henry Wyman, was my first school teacher. She taught me to spell A-B (ab) and B-A (ba) and took me in McGuffey's speller over as far as "accident" and taught me to count one hundred. She married William Riccord and died leaving no children.

Noah, third son of Frederick Wyman married May Denny. He sold his part of the old original homestead and early moved to New Albany where I am told he did not greatly prosper.

Their children were Anna Mariah Fess, who died and left one son, Franklin Pierce Fess.

Willard Wyman lives at Jeffersonville, Indiana and has a family; Frederick L. Wyman living at Hammond, Indiana; Jennie Arral living at New Albany, Indiana. A daughter Rosa and the youngest boy John died quite young.

Samuel Wyman, the fourth son of Frederick Wyman was a blacksmith and lived west of Salem at a place called Wyman's Station. He had a large family and one son George is still a blacksmith at the old stand. He also has a large family. .

Another son, Samuel, was a blacksmith for many years at Beck's Mill. He had a wife and eight children, but he told me in 1925 that his wife and every child were dead. The child that died youngest was 3 years old, and the one living longest died at twenty-nine. He was a soldier in the world war; was gassed and died at home while the father and friends were gone to the graveyard to bury the mother. Surely that looks like he was harshly dealt with.

Mary Ann, only daughter of Frederick Wyman was born near Martinsburg on part of the original homestead, August 23th, 1822. She married Eliza Martin October 20, 1839 and died in New Albany, Indiana, February 12 1889.

Elisha Martin was born October 30, 1817.
and died in Lafayette, Indiana, September 5,
1865 and is buried at New Albany. They had
eight children, three boys and five girls:

William Henry Martin

Born December 11, 1841

Died (single) March 8, 1863

Melvin Martin

Born February 2, 1843

Died September 2, 1843

Gary Wyman Martin

Born May 8, 1847

Married in 1875; lived in Indianapolis.

Emma Jane Martin

Born August 22, 1850

Still lives 1915(single)in New Albany.

George Washington Martin

Born July 18, 1853

Died 1895

Cora Laura Martin born in New Albany July 18, 1856. She began teaching in the New Albany graded school in 1874 and in 1915 was still on the job. She gave me this history.

Gary Wyman Martin's children were:

Harvey Bracken Martin

Born May 24, 1875

Cora Martin Rusch

Born October 26, 1879

Ida Martin Shunkard

Born January 13, 1883

Died in Los Angeles October 1, 1906.

George W. Martin left one child, Anna Brewer Martin, born June 30, 1885. Still lives in New Albany.

* * * * *

Susanna, third child of Henry Wyman, the Hessian soldier married John Brooks. They went to Illinois near Pana. Their postoffice was Louisville, Illinois, and I understand that there is a great number of their descendants in and around that place.

Katie, Fourth Child of Henry Wyman.

The fourth child of the old soldier was Katie. She married William Shirley and lived near Orleans, Indiana and I understand have many descendants in that country.

Henry, Fifth Child of the Old Soldier.

The fifth child of the old soldier was named Henry. His tombstone says he died April 22, 1873, aged 84 years, 2 months, the same age as his father. He was a man of immense stature weighing in his prime 315 lbs., very quiet and religious, in strange contrast to his brother Frederick. I stood by the grave and saw him buried, in a home made box, as no coffin was large enough for him. Even

then this box was not deep enough and I saw the boards press down hard on his nose and face when they screwed the lid down. I was eight years old.

His wife was Betsy Baker, one of the Hessian crew and weighed 300 pounds. They always went to church in a spring wagon, drawn by two big mules. Uncle Henry sat in the front seat and Aunt Betsy behind, and there was room for no one else. They had four children: Betsy Scott, Polly Charles, William and Henry.

Children of Henry the Second.

He had four children: Betsy Scott who died and left a daughter, Nora Scott, who lives in Indianapolis. Polly Charles, wife of L. M. Charles, and mother James Charles who still resides on one of the pieces of land purchased by the old soldier with Revolutionary script. He has the original deeds on parchment signed by President Madison for 8 quart-

ers of land. James Charles has one son-----.

William Wyman married Mary Bush, another Hessian. He died March 1, 1860 and left one girl, Annice Wyman, always known as Caddie Bush who married Major W. Funk of Corydon, Indiana, a very prominent attorney. They had one child, Caddie E. Brown.

The fourth child of Henry Wyman the Second, was Henry the Third, called Little Hen. He died of heart failure one day out in the woods while filing a cross cut saw. He left a son, George Henry who married Mollie Rich. They had four daughters and one son. The oldest, Cora, married Charles Morris and died quite young. Maggie and ^{Linnice} ~~Lida~~ are spinsters and live in Bloomington, Indiana. ^{Lida} ~~Linnice~~ Heistand lives in California. The son Emerson - I do not know his whereabouts.

Elizabeth, Sixth Child of Henry Wyman.

The sixth child of the old soldier was Elizabeth. She married Stephen Elrod, another

Messian descendant and resided near Pekin. She was the mother of eight sons and no daughters. I was told the combined weight of her sons on the 50th anniversary of her marriage was 1850 pounds.

The oldest one, Wiley, went for the doctor for me when I first needed one, and his wife, Aunt Rachel dressed me in my first one-piece suit. The other boys' names were William, Eli, John, Newt, Neal, Richard and Thomas Benton. They were all Democrats.

I knew none of the Elrod boys very well except Wiley, who was our adjoining neighbor on the west, and Benton who resided one mile east of us. Wiley had three boys and no girls: They were Frank, John and Mac (McKinley).

Benton married Kate Bowers and had three children.. Emma married a Martin. John, who lives in Martinsburg married Triphena Grimes. They have several children. Anna Belle married Jacob Jenne, and they have an immense

sheep ranch near Douglas, Wyoming. They handle from 10,000 to 20,000 sheep. She has a daughter Catherine named for our first grandmother, and a son, and a granddaughter. Benton's first wife, Kate, died quite young and he married again, and had several more children whom I do not know.

Leonard, Seventh Child of Henry Wyman.

The seventh child of the old soldier was Leonard and as he is our grandfather in the direct line of descent, we will devote the next chapter to him.

Annie, the Eighth Child of Henry Wyman.

Annie (Peggy), the eighth and last child of the old soldier married ^{Philip} George Boss, son of Polly Boss, the Mexican soldier, who came to this country with him and crossed the mountains with him from North Carolina to Indiana. She died before her father and left one daughter Annie (called Peggy) who married Lawson Campbell; is the mother of John James and Charles Campbell of Martinsburg, Indiana.

CHAPTER III.

Leonard Wyman.

Leonard Wyman, seventh child of Henry Wyman, the old soldier, is buried on the old home place just a few feet west of his father. On his tombstone it says:

Leonard Wyman

Died May 20, 1864

Aged about 70 years.

Then he must have been born in North Carolina and was only four or five years old at the time of the emigration.

Eggleston's History of the U.S. says that in the administration of James Monroe, many improvements of National moment were undertaken. A great National Highway was pro-

jected from Baltimore to St. Louis. The road was graded from Baltimore to Alton, Illinois. It was planked from Baltimore to Louisville, Kentucky. It was graveled from Louisville to Vincennes, Indiana.

At a point on the west side of this road, one mile east of the junction of Bear Creek and Blue River, in Washington County, Indiana, Leonard Wyman built a log cabin in the woods and began life. He married Jane Baker. I think the Wyman boys must have liked the Baker girls, since the three brothers married three Baker sisters. There were no more Wyman boys. I do not know whether there were more Baker girls or not. She (Jane) is buried about 300 yards northeast of where the cabin stood. The grave is marked by two rough stones, without inscription - one at the head and one at the foot, and a large walnut tree has grown upon the grave immediately between the two stones.

By her he had four children: Sallie B.,

Anna, Margaret (Aunt Peggy), and David L.

Margaret and David were twins, born August 26, 1829. Margaret married James Ellis, a Union soldier. They had eight children: David, Leonard, Lewis, Millard, Amos, Annis, Eliza and Willie. Their descendants are many, Leonard alone having more than 40 children, grand-children and great grand-children in Indianapolis.

David Leonard Wyman, one of the twins of Leonard, and Jane Wyman was born August 26, 1829. He married Hannah Fountain who was born July 20, 1834 in Kentucky and died September 17, 1922, in Hutchinson, Kansas, aged 88 years, 1 mo. 27 days. Is buried in Fair-lawn cemetery. She was the daughter of French parents. Her father deserted his wife and three girls before Aunt Hannah was old enough to remember him. He left them in Martinsburg, Indiana, where the mother raised the girls and where she and Uncle David were married on March 8, 1855.

David Wyman enlisted in the 23rd Regiment, Co. K, Indiana Volunteers in 1862, and served to the end of the war.

He was in the battles of Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, and with Grant at Vicksburg. He was in about 20 battles and skirmishes. He was a large, stout, quiet, religious man - never harming anyone, or putting himself forward in anything. I heard him say once that he never tried to throw anyone in a scuffle or wrestling match; but none of the men in his regiment ever put him down.

He said that only once in all his battles was he sure that he killed a man; but once in a close hand to hand battle he shot a man down at close range and was always sorry he had to do it.

He and Aunt Hannah moved to Kansas in 1878, then a few years later to Northwest Missouri; then back to Kansas, and in 1901 back to near Arkoe Missouri where he died February 8 1903, and is buried in a country graveyard three

miles west of Arkoe, Missouri. Their children were:

William C. Wyman

Born December 22, 1855

Died August 8, 1856

Laura Ella Wyman

Born June 2, 1857

Died January 1, 1861

Oliver Leonard Wyman

Born May 13, 1859

Died January 24, 1904

Buried beside his father; he never married.—

Annie Florence Wyman

Born October 27, 1860

Married George Neal in Bethany, Missouri,

April 8, 1886

Died July 8, 1897

Buried near Bethany, Missouri

Carrie Evangeline Wyman

Born May 16, 1866

Died January 1, 1870

Frances Elizabeth Wyman

Born March 30, 1872

Married Wm. Allen Shinabarger

September 22, 1903

Died-----

And is buried beside Oliver and Uncle David. They had no children.

The children of Annie and George Neal are Bessie Haviland so named for being the first child born in Haviland, Kansas, for which the town Company deeded her a town lot. She was born October 23, 1887. She married Clarence Post, had three children. She and her husband lived near Wray, Colorado, where she died and is buried. There is no male descendant of David Wyman.

The other child, Verna Frances Neal was

born March 13, 1891. After the death of her mother she made her home with Aunt Hannah Wyman, in Hutchinson. After Aunt Hannah's death she made her home at our house. She graduated at the Hutchinson High School in 1912. Became a telephone operator; is now chief operator of the Hutchinson system. Gets a good salary and has acquired some nice properties. She is still single.

Sallie B. married ^{Watts} John Watts and lived near Big Springs, Indiana. She had a son John, who still resides on the home place. She is buried in the Big Springs cemetery, and her tombstone says:

Sallie B. Watts

Born November 17, 1825

Died July 31, 1854

The second daughter of Leonard and Jane was Anna. She was born November 1, 1827; married Samuel Mathers February 17, 1853, departed this life March 9, 1856. She left two children as the result of her short married

life, James L. Mathers of Orleans, Indiana, who has three children, Bertha born 1884, Lulu born 1886 and Charles born 1894. Florence M. Who married a man named Burton and lived in Orleans.

Samuel Mathers was born December 17 1821; was a soldier in the 49th Indiana. Wounded at Vicksburg and died January 8, 1902, aged 80 years, 1 mo. 21 days. He married again and had two more children, Marion and Maggie. Maggie has four girls and three boys.

Leonard Wyman's Second Wife
and Life with Her.

Soon after Leonard and Jane set up house-keeping in their log cabin on the old National road some movers going west, left two "Bound" children with them. Outside of the statement that they were from Pennsylvania, nothing is now known of their previous life or condition. The oldest a boy of about 12 was named Macomb Leach. He grew up and married Margaret Smith one of the three girls carried by her mother,

Peggy Smith, on that famous ride on horseback from Tennessee back to Indiana.

The other child, a girl of about 10 was named Eliza Leach. She grew to be a small red haired woman who never weighed over 90 pounds and wore a $7\frac{1}{2}$ shoe. She was rather cross and fiery and perhaps it is well that she was.

Jane Baker died when this girl was about 14 years old; and, soon after, Leonard Wyman married* her and she proceeded to raise the four step-children as well as six of her own. So I presume for a child her hands were fairly full. But if she was fiery and cross, she was a worker from who laid the chunk. She made one of the best and cleanest housekeepers in that part of the world, at least that is the reputation that came down to me from all neighborhood gossip. And when it came to milking cows, shearing sheep, spinning yarn, weaving cloth, making carpets, picking geese, making soap, rendering lard, scouring wool, knitting socks, breaking flax, or canning and

* Leonard obtained her on 25 Feb 1831
[marriage date uncertain]

drying fruit your great and little grandmother had them all skinned a city block.

In addition, as a side issue she bore six children and raised them all, in addition to the four step-children, the oldest of which was about 6 and the twins less than 2, when she took charge. She saw to the washing, ironing and baking, sanding the floors, scouring the andirons, and that all the children went to school and got a fair knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, all that the schools of Indiana from 1840 to 1860 afforded. Under her administration Leonard Wyman surely prospered. None of his sons nor sons-in-law's children or grandchildren ever attained to the glory or property that he attained.

Old people that I knew, who knew him, pronounced him one of the finest of men. Large in stature, speaking German, very broken English, could read or write but little, and that in German, evidently having been taught by his mother, Catherine Karnes; quite relig-

ious, never swore nor drank to seccess. Of course every one at that time, including the preacher, and especially the Germans drank more or less whiskey or brandy. He left about 1000 acres of land at his death. His house and barns, granaries and corn cribs were the largest and finest that I knew. Though he died before I was born, grandma occupied the place until I was ten years old, so that I was quite familiar with it.

In addition to the farm he ran sort of a country hotel and feed yard, where travelers on the old National road could put up, camp, and feed. He ran a still house, and made rye and corn whiskey, peach and apple brandy, which he sold to movers and hauled to Louisville in 4 horse loads. He sold the stuff to all alike 10¢ a pint, 50¢ a gallon, paid no license, and never dreamed it was wrong.

Grandma used the old still a long time for a cistern (I think it would have held 50 bushels) and the copper worm that came off from

the top was about 2 inches in diameter, and I am sure if it had been unwound would have been 40 feet long. It would make a boot-legger's mouth water today.

There was a sugar house and more than 1000 maple trees two and three feet through, and more than 150 feet high that were tapped each spring and piles of maple sugar and barrels of maple syrup were made. In 1920 a bill was urged in the state legislature of Indiana, for the state to purchase this grove and preserve it as it was among the last and largest of its kind in the state. But the owner defeated his own ends by insisting on a purchase price of \$75,000. About 400 of these trees were still standing in 1925, but in that year 200 of them were cut and sold for more than one hundred dollars apiece to make school furniture.

There was a big slaughter house where several hundred hogs were killed in the winter, and salted down, the bacon hung up and smoked

and hauled to Louisville in the spring. There was a cooper shop where whiskey barrels, lard tierces, syrup barrels, baskets and half bushels of all sizes were made. Everything in the grain line was measured in the half bushel in those days.

There were three large orchards containing all varieties of apples, peaches and pears, that I am sure have not been surpassed in size and quality in that country yet.

There was a big dry house made of brick, mud and stone, in which apples, peaches, blackberries, corn and pumpkins were dried for sale and winter use. He sawed down hollow trees and made "bee gums" and the back yard was full of bees and honey.

There was a brick yard down by the creek where he burned brick; the springhouse, smokehouse, dryhouse and flues were all of brick. Besides he sold brick and gave enough to build the South Liberty church which was still standing a few years ago.

The springhouse was a large affair blasted out of the solid rock on the hillside, framed up in front and on one side with brick; the other two sides and floor were the natural rock. Basins were cut in the floor for dipping buckets for house use; and flat basins through which streams of cold water ran continually were for milk crocks, butter, fruit and fresh meat in the summer.

There was a big lime-kiln in the hollow, between two hills, where limestone rocks were burned into lime for home use and commercial purposes.

There was a blacksmith shop where axes, hoes, mattocks and tools of all kinds were made; plows sharpened, horses shod and guns repaired. There was a wagon sold at Grandpa's sale that was made in that shop, and my father says that a workman he had there once made a gun. I'll bet he was a German from Germany.

The place where he built his new house and

all these improvements was on Bear Creek about half a mile from the old log house. The new house was a large two story house with green window shades and wide porches on two sides. The barn was large with an immense threshing floor, where wheat, oats and timothy were threshed by spreading it on the floor and riding horses round and round over it. I rode many an hour round and round over this floor, leading one horse at the side and driving two in front. We usually used 8 and 10 horses. It seems so strange, that I myself can hardly believe that I should be able to remember and even participate in threshing in this manner.

After the grain was tramped out in this manner the straw was lifted off with a pitchfork, and the grain and chaff run through a fan mill turned by hand; but my father said he well remembered when they had no fan mill, and his father had a platform built in a large oak tree and let the grain dribble from his

hand down on a blanket, and the wind blew the chaff away. Then they had wheat bread Sunday morning only; the other 20 meals per week were corn bread.

The barn was enclosed in about a three or four acre lot, surrounded by a solid board fence about 8 feet high. These boards were of poplar and from 12 to 18 inches wide, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick spiked perpendicularly to 4x4 runners. After 75 years a part of this fence is still there.

In the yard around the house were the most beautiful flowers and shrubbery; many kinds of the most beautiful roses, honeysuckles, snowballs, weeping willows, cedar and pine trees. These trees still stand and are two feet in diameter and 150 feet high. A great bed of beautiful pinies (we call them peonies now) grew in the yard.

My father never cared a cent for flowers, it seems, and our yard at home never had a flower or rose. In Grandma's garden grew beds

of catnip, pennyroyal, horehound, horseradish, elecampane, snakeroot, ginseng and other herbs used to make tea for medicine; pie-plant, (rhubarb) and asparagus, gooseberry, currants and red and blue raspberry bushes lined the fence all the way around.

Swarms of geese and ducks swam up and down the creek and laid eggs and furnished feather beds galore. Guineas cackled in the orchard; turkey gobblers strutted their stuff in the barn lot, and great peacocks spread their tails in the back yard and gave their tail feathers to make fly brushes to keep the flies off the table while eating, for screen doors were unheard of then. I was 20 years old when Wiley Elrod brought the first set of screen doors into our neighborhood that I had ever heard of. The neighbors looked at them and pronounced them unhealthy.

Just east of the dwelling house in the same yard stood the loom house. It was a one story brick house about 20 feet square with

a square top. Here they had a loom for weaving carpet and cloth, bed comforters and blankets. Here they had a flax-brake; they raised flax, broke and spun warp, made grain sacks, bed ticking, fish-lines and fish-nets and seines used for fishing. There seemed to be plenty of fish in Bear Creek and Blue River.

They raised sheep and goats, carded the wool and wove the cloth. The men wore either blue or brown home-spun jeans. Blue seemed to be the favorite color. The girls wore linsey-wool dresses, and as the designs were few and hard to change, they were nearly all alike. The men's shirts were like the women's dresses. They wore them winter and summer alike, and a clean one for Sunday. The women knitted all the stockings for themselves and the men. The girls knitted their fellows mittens, pulse warmers and neck scarfs.

When I came to Kansas I had mittens knit by Sallie Darnil, pulse warmers by Lizzie

Stevens and a neck scarf by Hattie Ross.
 Grandma had a fine black silk dress and shawl
 but she wove linsey-cloth, took it to Louis-
 ville and changed it yard for yard for them.

Leonard Wyman and Eliza lie side by side
 in the old Wyman burying ground of the old
 Hessian soldier and just a few yards west of
 where he and Catherine lie. On his tombstone
 it says:

Leonard Wyman

Departed this life May 20, 1864

Aged about 70 years

And a verse says:

"Remember friends as you pass by,
 As you are now, so once was I;
 As I am now, so you must be,
 Prepare for death and follow me."

On her tombstone it says:

Eliza Wyman

Born September 13, 1813- 1828 per [unclear]

Died July 28, 1888

The record at Salem, Indiana says: "I, the undersigned do hereby certify that Leonard Wyman and Jane Baker were legally joined together as husband and wife on the first day of April, 1824, by me.

John McMahan."

Another record says: "Be it known that on the 25th day of February, 1831, a marriage license was duly issued to Leonard Wyman and Eliza Leach." The return of the license does not give the date of the marriage or the preacher. If she was married February 25, 1831, and was born on September 13, 1818 as the tombstone says, she would be only 12 years, 5 mo. and 12 days old at the time, and the twins, David and Peggy she took charge of, 1 year, 5 mo. 19 days. However, I think there must be a mistake in the date on her tombstone, but Aunt Hannah Wyman told me she was very young, perhaps about fifteen.

Connecticut records show 1808

The children of Leonard and Eliza were:

Samuel, born March 3, 1833 (my father)

Silas D., born July 22, 1834

Levina, born April 6, 1836

Margery McLoughery, November 27, 1837

Paulina-----

Maria Jane, born February 3, 1847

Mary Elizabeth, born June 5, 1851

I took the following copy of the will of Leonard Wyman from the records of Washington County, Indiana, in 1903:

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

I, Leonard Wyman of Washington County, Indiana, being of sound mind and disposing memory, do make this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

First, I desire that all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid out of my estate.

Second, I give and bequeath to my son, David Wyman, his heirs and assigns forever

* 1850 Census name is her PELINA

a parcel of land described as follows: A part of the Northwest quarter of Section 26, Township 1 North, Range 3 East, beginning at the Northwest corner of said section, thence south 160 poles to the middle stake of said section, thence east till it strikes the west bank of the waters of Blue River, thence up said stream till it strikes the section line dividing sections 23 and 26, thence west on said line to place of beginning. Also 80 acres off the south end of the east half of the Northeast quarter of Section 27 in Township 1 of Range 3 East.

Third, I give and bequeath to my sons Samuel and Silas D. Wyman, their heirs and assigns forever, a certain tract or parcel of land to be equally divided between them, described as follows: Commencing at the Northwest corner of Section 3, running south through said section, thence east 158 poles; thence north to the base line, thence west to place of beginning.

(This was the original homestead of the old Hessian soldier, the place on which I was born, and the place which my father sold to Eaws Souders in 1878 for \$6000.00. In the division of he and Uncle Silas, my father got the west half, then bought 40 acres of Uncle Silas so that we had 200 acres and Uncle Silas 120 acres.)

(The first million I make will be used to buy the old place, fix up the old graveyard and build a monument to Henry and Catherine Wyman, and if I don't get it done I bequeath this duty to my heirs and assigns.)

Fourth, I give to my grandson, John Watts 250.00 in money.

Fifth, I give to my grandson, James L. Mathers \$125.00 in money.

Sixth, I give to my grand daughter, Florence M. Mathers \$125.00 in money.

Seventh, I give to my wife, Eliza Wyman the residue of the estate, her natural life time. At her death the residue to be divided

equally between Margaret Ellis, Levina Bush, Margery McLoughery, Paulina, Maria Jane and Mary E. Wyman, my daughters.

(This residue consisted of considerable money, and 640 acres of land which was afterwards sold to James L. Shanks for \$6000.00.)

(This land contained all the improvements and sugar orchard which I have already described.)

In Testimony of which, I have hereunto set my hand, this first day of February 1864.

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the testator to be his last will and testament in the presence of us, who in his presence and at his request have hereunto set our names as witnesses in his presence and in the presence of each other.

his
Leonard x Wyman
 mark

Signed as Witnesses:

George M. Loughmiller
William H. Bright

William H. Bright was the family physic-

ian and about one year later was in attendance at our house, at an event, the success of which I myself was greatly interested.

The will is signed by mark, but I am told it was because of paralysis which caused his death on May 20th that same year, and not because he could not read and write.

Grandma Wyman (Eliza) spoke no German and none of her children ever learned any. I am sure that she nor her husband, Leonard, was ever farther from home than Louisville, Kentucky, about 25 miles, a trip we always made in two days by starting before daylight and getting home after dark.

She could read and write real well, but where she learned it, and how a mere child could take hold of the proposition that she assumed with Leonard Wyman, and come through as she came through, and accomplish what she accomplished, and live to be more than eighty years old, can but fill one with admiration and astonishment. We have her picture, but

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no picture of Leonard or his parents.

The farm was sold in 1873 and for the last 12 or 15 years of her life she lived with Aunt Margery Snodgrass on New Albany.

CHAPTER IV.

Children of Leonard and Eliza Wyman.

The children of Leonard and Eliza were divided into two distinct classes. Three of them were small, quarrelsome and cross like their mother, full of fire, more acquisitive. Four of them were large, smooth tempered, well liked, not lazy but took good care of themselves. As Samuel, my father is the oldest in the direct line of descent of this history, I will treat of him in the next chapter.

Levina Wyman was born April 9, 1836, died----- She was married June 10, 1856 to George Bush son of one of the Hessian soldiers. He was born June 21, 1834. He enlisted in the

civil war, Company I, 43rd Indiana and went with General Banks on his famous Red River expedition in Texas, and never came back. He was supposed to have been killed in action, near Helena, Arkansas in April, 1865.

They had three sons: Charles, Clarence and Edward. Charles was born October 31, 1857; taught school and was married to ^{Wendell} Lizzie Worley March 29, 1896. They had one child Bernice born February 27, 1900. She taught school and lives in Palmyra and is the possessor of the old chest brought to this country by Catherine Karnes; also a small table owned by our great grandfather; and the walnut cradle made by our grandfather, Leonard Wyman in which all of his ten children were rocked. The cradle is now more than 100 years old. She is still single.

Clarence Bush was born October 7, 1861, and died single July 2, 1908. Edward Bush was born October 7, 1861; married----, and died July 21, 1891 leaving one son, Byron C. Bush,

who I am told lives near Larned, Kansas.

Margery McLaughery Wyman was born November 27, 1837, and died-----. She was married to Addison F. Snodgrass, my mother's oldest brother. He was born April 8, 1830, was a soldier in the ~~the~~ civil war for four years; fought in many battles. They were married December 24, 1865, at the home place by Rev. William Frantz. He died in New Albany, December 14, 1891. They had three children, all of whom died young. They were Cora Jane, born October 14, 1866; died December 13, 1866. Charles Elmer, born May 17, 1868; died January 26, 1888. Augustus Harvey, born February 16, 1870; died April 8, 1889. They are all buried in New Albany, Indiana.

Silas D. Wyman, born July 22, 1834, sold the land given to him by his father; ran a peddling wagon for a while, had a small store once in Martinsburg, also a saw-mill and a small flour mill. He sold out and came to Langdon, Kansas in 1871, took a homestead and

timber claim there, and there lived till he died March 15, 1914, aged 80 years, 7 ~~mo~~ 23 days. He never married. He accumulated more than one hundred thousand dollars in lands and buildings, but disposed of it to people outside the family, leaving a very small amount to relatives. I am appending a copy of his will.

Maria Jane was born February 3, 1847. She married Cyrus Marshall June 10, 1866 and died August 5, 1881, and is buried near Green City, Missouri. He was a soldier in the civil war, a member of Company D, 77th Regiment, 4th Cavalry and was in many battles. He had a horse killed from under him in one battle. Was wounded severely in another, but his horse carried him back to safety before he fell from it. He was later captured and served a long term in Andersonville prison, one of the two horrible prisons of the southern Confederacy. He was born June 16, 1843 and died at Milan, Kansas in August 1825 and is buried at Car-

rier, Oklahoma by his son Emmet. They had three children (boys): Schuyler Colfax, born March 2, 1870, still living at Milan and single. Homer Virgil born July 28, 1871, still living on his father's homestead at Milan, single.

Emmet Stanton, born May 29, 1874, died August 11, 1909 at Carrier, Oklahoma. He married Lillie Gard in 1897 and left six children, four girls and two boys. They are Vivian, Virgil, Valiria, Velma, Vill and Carrie. I should have thought they would have called her Varrie. These people still live in and around Carrier and I understand have done quite well.

Paulina Wyman was born----. Married to Woodford Davis who was born----. He was a soldier in Company----, fought in many battles, and died----. Paulina Davis died January 15, 1915. Their children were: Alonzo, Charles, Rosa, Daisy, Alva and Robert.

Mary Elizabeth Wyman and Gabe T. Royse were married January 1, 1874. Gabe T. Royse died September 1, 1916. Mary E. is still living near Fredericksburg, Indiana.

Their children were, Claud Royse, born April 18, 1877. Married to Bertha Wilcox----. Died at Langdon, Kansas March 11, 1919. They had seven children: Letha Royse, born March 18, 1881; married George W. Johnson February 16, 1909. They have one son, Gerald Edwin born January 5, 1911.

Hattie Royse, born October 3, 1882; married to Ben H. Hoar, December 24, 1912. They have no children.

Willie Royse, born September 3, 1891. Married----. Has no children.

* * * * *

Will of Silas D. Wyman.

I, S. D. Wyman, being of sound and disposing mind, do hereby make, declare and publish this my LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

FIRST. I hereby appoint as my executors to this Will, Robert C. Miller, H. B. Ferguson and Mrs. Vinnie M. Skinner, all of Reno County, Kansas, who shall have and exercise the powers hereinafter set forth.

SECOND. I hereby give and bequeath to Homer Truitt, of Reno County, Kansas, and his heirs forever, the North One-half of Section 21, Township 25, Range 9 of Reno County, Kan.

THIRD. I hereby give and bequeath to Claude Wise a life interest in the Southeast Quarter of Section 18, Township 25, Range 9, and the North One-half of the Southwest Quarter of

Section 17, Township 25, Range 9, all in Reno County, Kansas, with power to cultivate the same and receive the uses thereof or rent the same and collect the rents thereof.

I further give and bequeath to the children of the said Claud Rise, then living at the time of his death, the remainder of the said estate in fee simple, said devise to take effect upon the death of the said Claud Rise;

PROVIDED HOWEVER, That if the said Claud Rise shall survive my death for the period of twenty years, the said property in this paragraph devised shall be and become his in fee simple absolutely without remainder.

FOURTH. I hereby give and bequeath to Joseph Catte, the South one-half of the West One-half of the Northwest Quarter of Section 17, Township 25, Range 9 in Reno County, Kansas to him and his heirs forever.

FIFTH. I hereby give and bequeath to Eugene Catte, of Reno County, Kansas, sixty acres out of the 360 acres that I now own in

Section 16, Township 25, Range 9, in Reno County, Kansas, described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of said Section 16, thence north along the east line of said Section 80 rods for a place of beginning, thence west parallel with the south line of said Section 60 rods, thence north parallel with the east line of the said Section 160 rods, thence east parallel with the north line of said Section 60 rods to the east line of said Section, thence south to the place of beginning, to him and his heirs forever.

SIXTH. I hereby give and bequeath to Ralph Pruitt of Reno County, Kansas, the remaining 300 acres in Section 16, Township 25, Range 9, Reno County, Kansas of the 360 acres now owned by me in said Section; all of which said 360 acres is described as follows, to-wit:

The Southeast Quarter of the Northeast quarter; the Northwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter; the Southwest Quarter of the

Northeast Quarter; the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter; the Northeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter; the Northeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter; the Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter and the East One-half of the Southwest Quarter, containing in all 360 acres more or less, to him and his heirs forever.

SEVENTH. I hereby give and bequeath to Mrs. Vinnie M. Skinner of Hutchinson, Reno County, Kansas, Lots 21, 22, 23 and 24, in Block 16 in the town of Langdon, Reno County, Kansas, to her and her heirs forever.

EIGHTH. I hereby give and bequeath to the Right Reverend John Joseph Hennessy, Bishop of the Diocese of Wichita of the Catholic Church of Kansas and his lawful successors in office, the Southeast Quarter of Section 20, Township 25, range 9, in Reno County, Kansas, containing 144 acres more or less, in trust upon the following uses, to-wit:

To him and his successors in office to hold

in trust for the use and benefit of the Parochial School of the Saint Teresa Parish of Hutchinson, Kansas, upon the following conditions, to-wit:

That the trustee herein shall collect the rents of said real estate and after paying the taxes and all necessary expenses connected with the said property, shall devote the income, net above expenses and taxes, to the maintenance of the Parochial School as aforesaid. It being further provided that if at any time the said Saint Teresa Parish of Hutchinson, Kansas, shall be incorporated under the laws of the State of Kansas, that the trust herein provided for shall then and there devolve upon, and the duties herein provided for shall be exercised by the said religious corporation so as aforesaid formed, and the said trustee herein, or his successors in office, shall execute the said trust by conveying to the said religious corporation the said real estate for the uses and under the

trust herein provided for. Provided further, that whenever it shall be to the best interest of the said trust to dispose of said real estate and convert the same into other property, the same may be done upon the presentation of a petition to the District Court of Reno County, Kansas, and obtaining an order to such an effect from the said District Court. No part of the principal of said property is to ever be used, depleted or expropriated. It being the purpose of this trust that only the income of the trust fund, net above taxes and expenses, shall ever be used for the said School.

NINTH. I hereby give and bequeath to the Salvation Army of the United States, Incorporated, Lots 1 and 2 in Block 20 in the town of Langdon, Reno County, Kansas, in trust for the following uses, to-wit:

For the use and benefit of the Salvation Army of Hutchinson, Kansas, in trust forever. The said trustee is hereby required to col-

lect the rents of the said property, and after paying the taxes, repairs and necessary expenses of said property, to devote the remainder of the income thereon to the use and benefit of the Salvation Army of Hutchinson, Kansas, in such manner as may be necessary to the continued maintenance of said mission and particularly to the payment of taxes, repairs on its building and interest, if any due, upon its indebtedness. The balance of such fund, if any, to be devoted to charitable uses.

TENTH. I hereby give and bequeath to my said executors, Robert C. Miller, H. B. Ferguson and Mrs. Vinnie M. Skinner the Southeast Quarter of Section 9, Township 26, Range 9 of Reno County, Kansas, in trust upon the following uses, to-wit:

For the use and benefit of such Old Ladies' Home, or refuge, as my said executors, trustees herein, may upon due examination, decide and agree upon, provided that whenever my said executors, as trustees herein shall have

selected the said beneficiary, they shall then by lawful deed convey the said property to the said Old Ladies' Home, or refuge, selected by them, to the lawful officers thereof, in trust forever.

Upon the following uses, to-wit: To the use and benefit of such Old Ladies' Home, or refuge, the net income of the property after payment of taxes and other necessary expenses, to be devoted to the maintenance of such Old Ladies' Home, or refuge, in perpetuity.

ELEVENTH. I hereby give and bequeath to George Chriswell, Sr., Lots 13, 14 and 15 in Block 2 of Wendling's Addition to the town of Langdon, Reno County, Kansas, to him and his heirs forever.

TWELFTH. I further direct that my said executors, as soon as may be, considering the best interests of my residuary estate, shall convert all the residue of my estate whatever the same may consist of, real or personal, into money. That out of the sum so received

including any moneys that I may die possessed of, they first pay the expenses of my last illness and all funeral expenses whatever the nature thereof, and the expenses of administration, including compensation for my executors and attorneys' fees.

(a) That out of the sum remaining they pay to Homer Truitt the sum of \$1000.00.

(b) That out of the sum remaining they pay to Claud Rise the sum of \$1000.00.

(c) That out of the sum remaining they pay to Eugene Catte the sum of \$50.00.

(d) That out of the sum remaining they pay to Joseph Catte the sum of \$25.00.

(e) That out of the sum remaining they pay to Vinnie M. Skinner the sum of \$1000.00.

(f) That out of the sum remaining they pay to the heirs of my sister, Sadie Wyman Watts, deceased, formerly of Washington County, Indiana, the sum of \$125.00.

(g) That out of the sum remaining they pay to the heirs of my sister, Anna Wyman

Mathers, deceased, formerly of Orange County, Indiana, the sum of \$125.00.

(h) That out of the sum remaining they pay to the heirs of my sister, Margaret Ellis, deceased, formerly of New Albany, Indiana, the sum of \$125.00.

(i) That out of the sum remaining they pay to my sisterinlaw, Hannah Wyman, of Hutchinson, Kansas, the sum of \$50.00.

(j) That out of the sum remaining they pay to the heirs of my brother, Samuel Wyman, deceased, formerly of Reno County, Kansas, the sum of \$500.00.

(k) That out of the sum remaining they pay to the heirs of my sister, Laviney Bush, deceased, formerly of Fredericksburg Indiana, the sum of \$125.00.

(l) That out of the sum remaining they pay to the heirs of my sister, Marjory Snodgrass, deceased, formerly of New Albany, Indiana, the sum of \$125.00.

(m) That out of the sum remaining they

pay to the heirs of my sister, Perlincy Davis, deceased, formerly of New Albany, Indiana, the sum of \$125.00.

(n) That out of the sum remaining they pay to the heirs of my sister, Maria Jane Marshall, deceased, formerly of Marshall, Sumner County, Kansas, the sum of \$125.00.

(o) That out of the sum remaining they pay to my sister, Molly E. Rise, of Fredericksburg, Indiana, the sum of \$1.00.

THIRTEENTH. I further direct my executors that out of any money remaining in my said estate, they pay to the Board of County Commissioners of Reno County, Kansas, the sum of \$2000.00 in trust upon the following uses, to-wit:

That the said board of County Commissioners shall invest the said sum in interest paying bonds of any municipality in the State of Kansas, which they may select; that they pay the interest thereon for the maintenance of the Day Nursery heretofore established in the City

of Hutchinson, Kansas, towards the expenses of the said Day Nursery, as fast as the interest on said sum may be received.. The said Board of County Commissioners, and their successors in office, to be the perpetual trustees of the said trust fund. I hereby direct the said investing of said fund in non-tax paying bonds so that the said Nursery may enjoy and receive the full interest on the said fund.

FOURTEENTH. I further direct that my said executors if there shall be so much remaining in cash in my estate after the above beneficiaries have been paid in the order above set forth, shall from the balance thereof, pay off and discharge the indebtedness then existing upon the building of the Salvation Army in Hutchinson, Kansas; if at the time such indebtedness exists.

FIFTEENTH. I further direct that the balance and residue of my said estate, after providing for the beneficiaries hereinbefore and after the administration of my said estate

shall have been fully completed, shall be by my said executors conveyed to the City Commission of the City of Hutchinson, or to any body having the general government of the city of Hutchinson, corresponding to the city council or a city commission, in trust upon the following uses, to-wit:

That the said city Commission, or its successors in office, shall take and receive the residue of my said estate in cash and shall invest the same in municipal bonds of the State of Kansas, or other non-taxable securities, and shall devote the interest of said fund to the endowment, or maintenance, of one or more maternity beds in such hospital in the city of Hutchinson as said city commission, or its successors in office, shall designate, to provide for the lying in of any destitute woman, married or unmarried, about to become a mother, until such time as she is fit to be discharged from such hospital; the said city Commission and its successors in office, thru

its proper officers, to be the judge of the women proper to be received and benefitted by this fund in the order of their application. Said fund to be known and designated and carried upon the books of the City of Hutchinson as the Wyman Maternity Fund.

SIXTEENTH. I further direct and provide that if any legatee under this will shall directly or indirectly bring, maintain, or support any contest against this my Last Will and Testament, that in such case the devise or legacy to such legatee herein named, whether by name or as heir, in any manner, the bequest and devise to such legatee shall, by such act, be null and void, and the devise and bequest to such legatee shall thereupon lapse and become a part of my general residuary estate, to be distributed as herein provided; and my executors above named are hereby directed and charged not to pay any such legacy and to convey the same as part of my residuary estate.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 28th day of January, 1914, in the presence of the witnesses whose names are hereto subscribed

S. D. Wyman

We, the undersigned witnesses to the Last Will and Testament of S. D. Wyman, hereby certify that the said testator is well known to us; that he subscribed the Last Will and Testament in our presence.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We, the undersigned, in the presence of the said testator and in the presence of each other, have hereto set our hands this 28th day of January, 1914.

L. T. Crotts

Margaret L. Clark

I, S. D. Wyman, being of sound and-disposing mind, do hereby make, declare and publish the following as a codicil to my Last Will and Testament executed January 28th, 1914.

FIRST. I hereby confirm all of the devises and bequests in said Last Will and Testament contained, except as hereinafter modified.

SECOND. In the Third Paragraph of my said Last Will and Testament wherein I give and bequeath to Claud Rise certain property, I hereby state and declare that the same is a misnomer and that the beneficiary therein named is Claud Royse, and the said devise shall run to the said Claud Royse.

THIRD. I hereby expressly limit the devise contained in the Sixteenth Clause of my said Last Will and Testament to the sum of Two Thousand (\$2000.00) Dollars if so much shall remain of my said estate after satisfying the previous bequests, and direct that if so much shall remain, my said executors shall convey to the City Commission of the City of Hutchinson, or to any body having the general government of the City of Hutchinson, the sum of Two Thousand (\$2000) Dollars and no more, for the uses directed in the Sixteenth Clause

of my said Last Will and Testament.

FOURTH. I give and bequeath to Carl S. Pepejoy Lots Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight and Nine in Block Five in the town of Langdon, Reno County, Kansas, and all of Cherry Street lying south of the south line of Simpson Street and north of the north line of Main Street and lying between Block Seventeen and Block Eighteen in the town of Langdon, before the said streets and blocks were vacated, to him and his heirs forever.

FIFTH. I give and bequeath to Claude Royse, Lots Three and Four in Block Twenty-one, in the town of Langdon, Reno County, Kansas.

SIXTH. I give and bequeath to Homer Truitt Lots Five and Six in Block Twenty-one in the town of Langdon, Reno County, Kansas.

SEVENTH. I give and bequeath to J. W. Parish, the old house north of the barber shop and the lot on which it stands in the town of Langdon, Reno County, Kansas, the exact description of which lot I am unable to give at

this time.

EIGHTH. I give and bequeath to Claude Royce and Homer Truitt my automobile and saw-mill, each to have an undivided one-half interest in the same.

NINTH. I give and bequeath to my friend, Pete Powellson, my old horse, Billy.

TENTH. I give and bequeath to Mrs. Claude Royce my player piano now in my residence.

ELEVENTH. I give and bequeath to Vinnie M. Skinner all my household stuff of any kind or character now in my home residence, excepting the piano above mentioned.

TWELFTH. I give and bequeath to the Salvation Army of the United States, Incorporated, the piano now in the building situated on Lots One and Two in Block Twenty, in the town of Langdon, Reno County, Kansas, the same being the property heretofore bequeathed to the said Salvation Army.

THIRTEENTH. I hereby devise and bequeath to Eugene Catte, the sum of Five Hundred (\$500)

Dollars.

FOURTEENTH. I hereby give and bequeath to Joseph Catte the sum of Three Hundred (\$300) Dollars.

FIFTEENTH. I hereby devise and bequeath to Vinnie M. Skinner the sum of One Thousand (\$1000) Dollars.

SIXTEENTH. I hereby give and bequeath to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Langdon, Kansas, the sum of Two Hundred (\$200) Dollars.

SEVENTEENTH. I hereby give and bequeath to the Christian Church of Langdon, Kansas, the sum of Two Hundred (\$200) Dollars.

EIGHTEENTH. All bequests contained in this codicil are in addition to and supplemental to any bequests made to the same persons in my said Last Will and Testament.

NINETEENTH. I hereby give and bequeath to the Board of Trustees of the Reno County High School of Reno County, Kansas, all of the remainder of my estate after satisfying the devises and bequests hereinbefore made in trust,

however upon the following conditions, to-wit:

I direct my executors to pay over to the said Board of Trustees all the remainder of my estate after satisfying the above devises and bequests, the same to be invested by the said Board of Trustees in such municipal bonds as to them shall seem proper. The income from such investment to be applied annually towards the support of the department of manual training and domestic science, of the said Reno County High School, from year to year, the same to be a perpetual fund, the principal thereof never to be expended or expropriated, but to be continually re-invested for the uses and benefits above set forth.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 31st day of October, 1914, in the presence of the witnesses whose names are hereto subscribed.

S. D. Wyman

We, the undersigned witnesses to the Codicil

oil to the Last Will and Testament of S. D.
Lyman, hereby certify that the said testator
is well known to us.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We, the undersigned,
in the presence of the said testator and in
the presence of each other, have hereunto set
our hands this 31st day of October, 1914.

Marie McNamee

Esther W. Schooley

CHAPTER V.

Samuel Wyman.

Samuel Wyman, the first child of Leonard and Eliza Wyman was born in ^{the old} a log house on the old National road, March 3, 1833. These were not days of public schools, but he learned to read, wrote really an excellent hand and could cipher sufficiently for ordinary needs. He was a farmer, a butcher and pretty fair blacksmith and horse shoer. He did all our own blacksmithing, repair work, plow sharpening and horse shoeing. He could play the violin sufficiently for the country dance, and was the only veterinarian (we called them horse doctors) in our part of the country.

He always bled the horse for every ailment. If he withstood it he said he knew that was what was needed. If he died he said he knew he was going to die as soon as he saw him. He was thrifty, energetic and a fair money maker.

Of his character I can hardly write. It varied so much from the finest to the worst that most anything could be said and be the truth at some point of his life, indeed the same month or same day of his life. He was one of the three quarrelsome and ill-tempered children of his red-headed mother. He always kept whiskey by the barrel, jug or demijohn but I never saw his face even flush. He was ready to help the poor and needy, assist the sick and help bury the dead; but he never gave a dollar to the church in his life and I never saw him in a church, yet every child he had made a church worker. He went to a Campbellite preacher one day and had him take him to a pond and immerse him. He

was, for twenty years, leader of the White Caps in southern Indiana and participated in at least three hangings, all of which the community at the time seemed to think justifiable.

He cared for his stock well and always had good horses, but he beat them unmercifully when he flew into a passion. He clothed and fed his family well but abused them for any cause or no cause at all. When we children saw him coming we did not know whether to run and meet him or hide under the house. We did not know whether he would pat us on the head or where he would strike. We always felt safer when he was away and were in no hurry to see him come home. I had the best mother in the world, but as soon as I could leave home, I left.

My grandfather gave him the west 160 of the old homestead. On this place he built a very nice frame house, with a big stone fireplace and big wide porch in front. He also built a good log barn, and to this place

he brought my mother, Harriet Emily Snodgrass, and in the front room with the big fireplace, all we six children were born under the careful direction of Dr. William H. Bright; all lived, there being no death in our family for twenty-one years. The children were:

Marinda Ellen, born May 26, 1860

James Leonard, born December 12, 1861

John McCullough, born April 1, 1865

William Caleb, born November 15, 1867

Dawson Lyon, born December 7, 1869

Mabelle Claire, born March 4, 1872

My father worked hard, cleared the land, bought and fed stock, packed bacon and made money up to 1872. We lived on a hill by the base of which flowed a small creek called Dutch Creek. About 15 feet above this creek a fine spring of water flowed out of the big rocks. My father blasted away a part of the hill and set a great two-story house on the wall so the back of the house was on top of the hill, and the front overlooked the road,

creek and valley. He made a spring house like his father's, but he walled it up with stone as high as the top of the hill. It must have been 50 feet from the comb of the house to the creek bed. It was a land mark for all the country round and looked like a castle by the sea. He also built a large barn across the creek in the valley with a large threshing floor like his father's, but the horsepower threshing machine had come and it was not used for threshing.

These buildings were put up in 1871, 1872 and 1873. The stone was all handcut from the quarry on the place. The lumber for all the buildings was cut on the place, the logs hauled to a sawmill, the lumber brought home, dried and planed by hand. They all cost about \$4200. The buildings should have stood for ages, but after we sold out, the house burned down. In the winter of '72 he killed and facked 500 head of hogs. The panic of '73 came on. He lost heavily, and when we

sold the farm in 1877 he still owed \$1000 on this debt.

In 1877 he sold this farm, 200 acres and all these improvements to Dawson Souder for \$6000 and went down into Harrison County and bought 440 acres of rather poor land from Hooker Hancock, paying \$6000 for it. This land was one mile west of Hancock's Chapel.

On the 15th day of March, 1878 we moved from the old Wyman home and the original homestead of the old Hessian soldier passed into the hands of strangers. We did lots of hard work on the Hancock place but never prospered or got ahead any.

On the 5th day of February, 1885, my brother Jim (James Leonard) died of pneumonia and was buried at Hancock's Chapel, the first death in our family. On March 24, 1886 my sister Minnie (Marinda Ellen) married George Moore and left the home place. Two days later I struck out for the west and landed in Hutchinson, on my birthday, 1886. Soon Mab-

el married George Weathers and went to a home of her own.

In 1890 my father sold the Hancock place for \$4400, paid up his debts, and with my mother and two brothers and about \$3000 started for Kansas. Exposure at the sale, hard work incident to breaking up and moving, age, and heart breaking at leaving the two girls, my mother took sick, and while the car stood on the track to bring them to Kansas, she, I think mercifully went to a better country. I was going to school in Great Bend, Kansas, at the time. They wrote me to come home, which I did. She died March 24, 1891. We buried her at Hancock's Chapel beside brother Jim, on March 26th. On March 28th we put 7 horses, 4 cows and a lot of other stuff in A.T. & S.F. freight car #9967 and on the first day of April I again crossed the line into Kansas. We went first to Garden City but stayed only one day. We then went to Olcott, Kansas, for there was a girl there I wanted

to see.

Pa bought the west half of Section 21-26-9 in Bell Township where brother Doss lives for \$2800. But for 6 or 7 years the Democrats had gotten the country in a bad way. We sold corn for 20¢, wheat for 35¢ and hogs for 2½¢. But later things turned, and that land, the finest wheat land in the world is worth ^{\$100 / acre} \$50.00. Pa died December 5, 1908 without having realized much from his Kansas venture. We took him back to Hancock's Chapel and buried him beside mother. I am sure he never got out of life what a better disposition would have brought him.

In our family Bible it says:

Samuel Wyman

Born March 3, 1833

Harriet Emily Snodgrass

Born March 15, 1835

Samuel Wyman and Harriet Emily Snodgrass were married at Livonia, Indiana November 4,

1858 by Rev. Samuel E. Barr, Presbyterian Minister. Witnesses: Isaac Heistand, Lavira McCoy.

Harriet E. Wyman

Died March 24, 1891

Samuel Wyman

Died December 5, 1908

A picture of my father taken at the time of his marriage shows a man of about 140 pounds, active, well formed with a full beard on his face about 6 inches long. As he grew older his beard grew quite long and heavy. When shoeing horses he would wad it up and put it in his shirt bosom out of the way. He loved to ride a pacing horse about the farm and country and have his whiskers part in the middle and fly back past his neck. He was really an excellent rider and rode several times at county fairs in saddle horse contests and usually won some recognition.

As I grew up I heard a great deal about the quarrelsome disposition of my grandmother, Eliza Wyman; how she went to live with one daughter and then another but soon fell out with that one and went somewhere else. But looking at things through my own glasses I see some things differently. When grandpa died he settled with the boys but left Grandma 340 acres of good land well improved and about \$10,000 in cash to go to the girls at her death. No sooner was grandpa buried than the daughters and sons-in-law began to want a little help, and the sons to borrow a little money and I am sure that Uncle Silas worked her for \$1500 that she never got back and never dared tell the girls about. But Grandma had no peace until the land was sold and the money divided.

Grandma lived 24 years after Grandpa's death. Just where the \$10,000 went I don't know, but when she died and the sons-in-law rushed in for the final division, they each

got a silver tablespoon as a souvenir for their long wait. I am sure she made Leonard Wyman a great helpmate. She raised the ten children well and with her he prospered. At his death he had more land, orchards and improvements than all the other Wymans of his time put together.

CHAPTER VI.

My Mother's People.

On October 7, 1790 in County Cork, Ireland was born a son. How he grew or what he knew, or when he left there or why, or what relatives he had, or what station in life they occupied, I know nothing. His name was James Snodgrass. The first I hear of him he was a cabinet maker in old Virginia. Sometime, somewhere he met a maiden named Mary Young Rankin and on November 14, 1813, they were married, and sometime, somehow they came to Livonia, Indiana to live. He was a cabinet maker and could tan hides. There he once had a tannery and there he made tables, chairs, bureaus, wooden bedsteads and coffins and buried the dead. He made a broad

falling-leaved walnut dining room table and gave to my mother for a wedding present. It lasted as long as she lived, the only dining room table she ever had or needed, and I am sure it is some place in existence yet. He also conducted the village hotel, called the Snodgrass Inn.

They had nine children:

Mary R. Snodgrass, born October 29, 1814

Nancy A., born December 14, 1816

Benjamin H., born August 23, 1819

Sarah J., born July 21, 1822

James W., born October 14, 1824

William S.W., born July 10, 1827

Addison F., born April 18, 1829

Allen M., born September 24, 1832

Harriet E. (my mother), born March 18 1835

They were strong Presbyterians and planted that faith so strong in their children that none of them ever departed from it. These two good people lived in Livonia for many

years. Grandma died there in 1861. Grandpa died at our house in 1970. I was only five years old, but I remember him and the funeral quite well. He had a big pocket knife and used to carve out many little toys for us children. They are buried in the cemetery at Livonia, Indiana.

In August 1857 the Washington County Fair was held in Livonia. Young Sam Wyman owned a top buggy (a scarce article in those days), and a sorrel pacing horse named Tempest. Sam hitched Tempest to the buggy and went to Livonia to the Fair. He rode Tempest in the race and won, time 2:47.

When John Morgan the Rebel raider made his famous raid across southern Indiana in 1864, stealing horses and everything they could lay hands on, he got this horse and pa never got him back.

He put up at the Snodgrass Inn and Harriet Emily waited on the table. The first flirtation with the dining room girl, in the dy-

man family of which we have any record occurred that week. Before the week passed Harriet Emily was riding in the top buggy behind Tempest.

Sam went home and built that house with the big porch in front, in the front room of which all we children were born. The next Fall he took Tempest and the top buggy and went back to the Fair. Again he won. There were more buggy rides, and on November 4th of that year, 1858, Harriet Emily went to live in the new house on the hill with the big porch in front.

In our old family bible it says:

James Snodgrass was born October 7, 1790

Departed this life November 2, 1870

James Snodgrass and Mary M. Rankin

were married November 14, 1813

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Childrens' Births.

Mary E. Snodgrass

Born October 29, 1814

Nancy A. Snodgrass

Born December 14, 1816

Benjamin H. Snodgrass

Born August 23, 1819

Sarah J. Snodgrass

Born July 21, 1822

James W. Snodgrass

Born October 14, 1824

William S.W. Snodgrass

Born July 10, 1827

Addison W. Snodgrass

Born April 8, 1829

Ellen M. Snodgrass

Born September 24, 1832

Harriet Emily Snodgrass

Born March 16, 1835

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Marriages.

Mary E. Snodgrass and John Loughmiller
were married by Rev. Crosby August 15, 1833.

Sarah J. Snodgrass and Jeremiah McCull-
ough were married by Rev. . . . Martin,
April 23, 1841.

Benjamin H. Snodgrass and A. M. Collier
were married by Rev. J. Crabbs November 14,
1844.

James W. Snodgrass and Emily J. Bence
were married by Rev. Kemp October 3, 1850.

Ellen . . . Snodgrass and Joseph G. Tanner

were married by Rev. S. E. Barr November 11,
1852.

Harriet Snodgrass and Sam Wyman were mar-
ried by Rev. S. E. Barr November 4, 1858.

Addison P. Snodgrass and M. H. Wyman were
married by Rev. William France December 24,
1865.

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Deaths.

Nancy A. Snodgrass

Died October 14, 1835

Aged 18 years, 8 mo. 14 days

William S. Snodgrass

Died October 14, 1842

Aged 15 years, 3 mo. 4 days

Ellen H. Tanner

Died January 14, 1890

Benjamin H. Snodgrass

Died August 6, 1851

Aged 51 years, 11 mo. 13 days

Strange to say there is no male descendant of the Snodgrass name now living and the name is extinct so far as I can learn.

On the girls' side there are Tanners, McCulloughs and Lymans, and just two of each.

CHAPTER VII.

Children of Samuel and Harriet Emily Wyman.

The first child of Samuel and Harriet Emily Wyman was Marinda Ellen, named for two aunts. Born May 26, 1860; grew to womanhood on the farm, and was a pretty girl with dark eyes and wavy hair.

On March 24, 1887 she married George Washington Moore, a neighbor boy. My father gave them 80 acres of very poor land and they went industriously to work and did nicely. Mr. Moore's parents dying soon thereafter, they sold the 80 and purchased the interests of the other Moore heirs, in the Moore farm, one mile south of Fredericksburg,

and there she suddenly died, December 10, 1903, aged 43 years, 6 mo. 10 days and is buried at Hancock's Chapel beside father, mother, and brother Jim.

They had two children, the first a boy who died when only two weeks old. The second, Hattie, named for my mother, born----. Married Charles Smith, a dentist and lives at Shabbona, Illinois. They have one boy.

The second child was James Leonard named for the two grand-fathers, born December 12, 1861, died February 5, 1882, aged 21 years, 1 mo. 23 days, and is buried at Hancock's Chapel. His was the first death in our family. He was a young man of good habits, highly respected and I think few neighborhoods more sincerely regretted the loss of one of their most promising young men.

The third child was John McCullough, the writer of this little history, named for two uncles, John Loughmiller and Jeremiah McCull-

ough, was born April 1, 1865.

John M. Wyman and Elizabeth Barnes of Alcott, Kansas were married in Turon, Kansas September 5, 1892 by the Rev. Homer E. Goodward. Mary Elizabeth (Lizzie) was the daughter of William A. Barnes and Mary Jane Miller, and was born in Newberry, Indiana, February 3, 1872.

We have two sons, Max and Erskine.

Max (Ronald McKinley) was born near Langdon, Kansas, March 12, 1896. Graduated from the Hutchinson High School 1914. Graduated from Washburn College School of Law at Topeka 1921. Married Marguerite McDonald in Topeka, a Washburn graduate, in August 1922. They have two children, Donald Max, born November 6, 1925; Rosemary Marguerite born December 6, 1927.

Max is an attorney in Hutchinson.

Leo Erskine Wyman, the second child of John and Lizzie was born in Nickerson, September 8, 1898. He graduated from the Hutch-

inson High School in 1916. Graduated from the Washburn College Law School in 1922. Married Marian McArthur in Topeka, a Washburn graduate in November (16th) 1924.

They have one child, Elaine Elizabeth born August 29, 1925. Both are veterans of the world war, Max a first lieutenant, Erskine corporal. Both the boys enlisted for service in the world war, Max a first Lieutenant and Erskine a corporal, but neither got to go over seas, much to the delight of their father and mother.

Erskine is at present Deputy United States District Attorney for Kansas, stationed at Topeka.

It is not my purpose to pursue this history further, but hope my grand children will add a volume when they are old. I am now sixty-three, weigh 210, and in good health. Think I have gotten more enjoyment out of life than the average man. Have made my will, bought my cemetery lot, paid up my

life insurance and am peaceably awaiting the call.

The fourth child is William Caleb, born November 15, 1867; came to Kansas in 1892; married Maud Kitchell, November 15, 1899. died June 21, 1924. Buried at Lerado, Kansas. They had no children.

The fifth child of Samuel and Harriet Emily is Dawson Lyon named for an old merchant at Salem, Indiana of whom my father thought a great deal. He was born December 7, 1869, came to Kansas in 1891; is a wheat farmer and a Methodist and lives on the original Kansas homestead. He married Ruth Whipple in August 1918. They have no children.

The sixth child of Samuel and Harriet Emily is Mabel Claire, named by James Evans a hired hand after a song that was very popular about that time, and which Mr. Evans often played on the fiddle. She was born March

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3, 1872.

George Washington Weathers was born October 21, 1863. He and Mabel were married September 18, 1890. They have always lived around, and at one time on the old Hancock place. In spite of the fact that they have had much trouble, sickness, sorrow and death in the family, George has been a good manager and a good husband and they have done very well.

To them were born seven children:

Raymond W. Weathers

Born July 4, 1891

Died October 11, 1904

Roy M. Weathers

Born April 23, 1893

Died December 2, 1904

Lulu E. Weathers

Born January 16, 1896

She married George Hoffman January 1,

1922

1922. They had a son, Marvin Clifford born
 Feb
 February 1, 1923. When little Marvin was ab-out
 out 2½ years old his father, angered at some
 quite small thing he had done, slapped him
 and I presume unintentionally struck him too
 hard. He went over in the floor, went into
 a spasm and died. After the funeral the mo-
 ther took another little baby boy two weeks
 old and went home to her mother and father.
 He later got a divorce.

John F. Weathers born February 9, 1900
 married Geneva Hadge Zink on August 2, 1922,
 and they have one son Gaius Erskine born
 May 12, 1923. He is a school teacher of con-
 siderable standing.

Charles Rowland Weathers, Mabel's fifth
 child was born March 5, 1902, was married to
 Geneva Hadge Slagley, a cousin of Geneva
 Hadge Zink----. They have two children,
 Donald Max born October 3, 1923 and-----.

Linnie E. Weathers, Mabel's sixth child

was born July 7, 1904, died November 11, 1904.

These three children, Raymond, Roy and Minnie all died of typhoid fever within two months, and all of the family had it in a terribly severe form, except Mabel. Their hired man, a nurse and some of their neighbors took it and died. It became so terrible the neighbors refused to go help them. For thirty days she did not expect George to live another hour, but he recovered, but it took two years to regain his strength.

Russell M. Weathers the seventh child was born October 9, 1906, died January 10, 1914. all the children are buried at Blue River Church in Crawford County. They now live three miles north of Fredericksburg.

THE END.

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